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Those excellent people who are going to Washington to wait for places should purchase round-trip tickets. Waiting is not only expensive, but it lasts,

roll call the new fee and salary bill had not so many supporters as it had In the notebooks of the few persons who were anxious to secure its passage. It is

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has announced that he will vote to give the country all "the tariff physic" that the Republicans will offer. A few such declarations are very welcome.

And now Canton, O., is a way station, and the registers of the hotels will no longer bear long lists of the names of those panting to serve their country for a regularly paid stipend.

There really seems no reason for the members of the Citizens' lobby to whispering into the ears of members at this stage of the game unless they were hired for the whole session.

After the Democrats had given their votes to increase the appropriations for the Prison South and the educational institutions, so as to have them inserted in the bill, they all voted against it when it was passed as

Not a little of the racket which has been made in the Senate over Sanguilly, who is charged with having obtained his naturalization papers by fraud, is inspired by the hatred of the clique of Democratic senators

The more it is considered in cold blood, the more one is led to suspect that the rumpus in the Senate last week over the bogus American citizen Sanguilly was a scheme of the bogus silver-dollar statesmen to hinder the work of the Senate.

When the Kansas tailors have a meeting they will doubtless denounce Representative Jerry Simpson in resolution for having his first tailor suit made in Chipresumably because the Kansas workmen are not sufficiently artistic.

The ways and means committee, and particularly the chairman, may be congratulated in its success in having all the estion bill adopted by the House. There were several minor changes, but the aggregate increase was but \$16,000.

Sanguilly, ex-chief of the Cuban insurgents and American citizen for protection only, is still expressing his gratitude to the United States government for its aid in getting him out of jail. If he will just stop at gratitude the public will be satisfied; there is danger that he will lecture.

matter of comment that no Legis lature has ever been so persistently lobbied by the Board of Education as has the presor two school superintendents so constantly present that has remarked that he cannot see what time they have to devote to their

A monetary conference which starts ou to make an international ratio of 16 to or 151/2 to 1, when the market ratio is about will fail early in its career. No earth can make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold in coinage when, in the open markets of the world, an ounce of gold will purchase over thirty ounces of silver.

If the Senate had not permitted Senator to take a week for his Nicaragua and the personal enemies of Mr. Cleveland another week to fight the arbitration treaty, it would not have been obliged to hold a session on Sunday. It is said that the Senate needs a rule to terminate debate. That would help some, but changing the occupants of a dozen chairs would be much more effective.

The claim of the University of Vin valid claim it should be paid it is not, those who present it be so informed. It cannot be very to ascertain the merits of the claim, consequently the Legislature should authorize the Governor to have the matter investigated that the facts may be reported to the next General Assembly.

The last campaign of Captain General against General Gomez in Santa Clara province seems to have been a failure. It is certain that he gained no advantage, and failure on the part of an aggressor is partial defeat. A trustworthy report of the campaign states that Weyler's generals were defeated five times in ten days in this province, and that the claim or Weyler that he had penned Gomez up between the Spanish troops and the trocha turns out to be the flanking of the Spanish, resulting in their defeat. From several sources it appears that the insurgent forces have been improving the past few months, having made marked progress in discipline

A New York minister, Rev. Dr. Rylance,

and the methods of warfare.

the issuing of newspapers on the Christian holy day is a desecration of the Sabbath is vitiated by the implication that the old Jewish Sabbath is binding in all its rigor upon Christianity, "whereas," he points out, "Christianity has no Sabbath." He goes on to say: "It has the Lord's day, a day for rest, refreshment and worship-for the proper observance of which day, however, we have no rigidly defined rules from the Lord Jesus Christ or from the church. It would be very difficult to prove that the issuing of a newspaper on the Lord's day constitutes a serious sin against the spirit and design of the day.' It is very unkind of Mr. Rylance to deprive his brethren of their stock objection to the Sunday newspaper, but he goes even further and cays it by no means follows that if there were no Sunday papers those who are now given to reading them would Persons sending the Journal through the mails go to church instead. They might be doing something worse than reading, he thinks In short, he is inclined to regard the better class of papers as allies of the pulpit, which is a very sensible and enlightened way of

NOT A STATESMAN.

A class of papers which supported Mr. Cleveland in 1892, not because they were Democratic, but the advocates of free trade seem to feel called upon to praise the administration that is in its last days. No intelligent and fair-minded man will deny that Mr. Cleveland is a man of integrity or that his aim has not been to give the country a clean and dignified administration. Despite two or three glaring blunders which have been made, it is an easy task to defend him from the charge of collusion, and the intelligence of the country gives Mr. Cleveland the credit of an honest and high-minded purpose. That, however, falls far short of that statesmanship which his ardent admirers claim for him. Except that he has sold bonds to make good deficits in the revenue and has thereby pre vented the government from lapsing to silver basis, his financial policy has been a series of blunders

during five successive months. In his message he did not call attention to this serious evil, but urged a revision of the tariff and used the influence of the administration to pass the Wilson bill, which would have reduced the revenues \$100,000,000 from what the McKinley law would have given upon the same importation. Fortunately, that bil did not pass, but the Gorman bill, which Mr. Cleveland denounced, was enacted, with its sugar duties and increased tax on

A year later, when Congress reassembled the deficits had continued; they were not so large as at an earlier period, but se large that no one outside of those who made estimates for the secretary of the treasury believed that the receipts from the existing tariff would ever be equal to the expenditures. In his message Mr. Cleveland did not call attention to the weakness of monthly deficits, but presented a banking scheme as the remedy for existing financial ilis-a banking scheme whose strongest feature was that it was not national. Twice has Congress met since that time, but even last December, in the face of a deficit of \$70,000,000 a year, Mr. Cleveland suggested that as the money in the treasury was ample it would be wise to try the present tariff a longer season; and yet the money in the treasury upon which Mr. Cleveland depended to pay the deficits was

the receipts from bond sales. There never was a greater financial blunder than the sale of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, because bonds were sold for 104 which in a few weeks were quoted at 120. A year later Mr. Cleveland was on the point of negotiating a similar loan at about the same price when a general protest caused him to have the loan put upor ders. These two affairs put to the utmost test the faith of candid men in his integrity, but after a time the first was at tributed to his ignorance and the second to his contempt for Congress and his obstinacy. There was nothing in the gossip and scandals of the sugar schedule in the Gorman tariff which contained so much material for suspicion as did these bond transactions. Fair-minded people, however, have absolved him from all dishonest motive, but they have done it at the expense of the claims made for him as a statesman His admirers who use the pages of magazines to set forth the high quality of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship simply call attention to his very marked shortcomings.

THE EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

The contest in the House over the appro priations for the state educational institu tions resulted in a narrow victory for the schools this year, due largely, it is said, to arrangement with the friends of other institutions. But while it was a victory for the schools the lines were drawn for future battles, the result of which the men who led the fight against the appropriations yesterday predict will be the end of state schools. The provisions of the Geeting bill which discriminated against the nonstate schools aroused the friends of those schools to come to their defense. Hitherto they have not opposed the state schools, but it i safe to say that hereafter their influence will be for the defeat of appropriations which give the state schools an advantage. The fact which gave intensity and bitterness to the contest was the pledges of the officers and their friends of the state schools, two years ago, that they would not appear for appropriations again if the permanent levy asked should be voted. These assurances were made to members and to newspapers, if not in the speeches of members. It was upon that understand ing that a number of members voted for the levy. When all of them came up this year, in their well-learned role of Oliver Twist, asking for more, they explained that two years ago they meant that they would ask no more for the annual maintenance of their respective institutions, but did not mean that they would not ask thousands every year for buildings and equipment This was not so understood two years ago. Their explanation, therefore, involves species of what, for the sake of courtesy, may be called adroitness, which should not be practiced by those who teach ethics

Another point which was not referred to in the debate of yesterday is the grasping disposition of the officers of these institutions. When the very liberal appropriations incident to the permanent levy were available they were not satisfied with the liberality of the State, but brought a suit to get a part of an appropriation which, as was understood, should stop when the revcome available. They demanded both, and day papers which differ from the they went to law with the people of In-

or represent institutions in which ethics are

subject. He says the argument that to support them and upon whom they have no legal claim whatever. These beneficlaries of the State show no appreciation of the benefits which have been conferred facts have been presented. A sort of a "combine" won; but two years hence the combination of the anti-state schools, with those who are disgusted with the methods, may defeat the favorites.

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

Within a few years Japan has surprised commercial nations by showing a disposition to take a part in the world's business, In all the Orient, the Japanese is the only people which has shown a purpose to be a part of the modern world. It surprised the world by going to war with China, and surprised it more when victory followed victory until the government of 400,000,000 capitulated to Japan with 40,000,000. Japan's aggressive influence is beginning to be felt. If we do not in some way take care of it, Hawaii may fall into its hands. In the course of a few years its industries have marvelously increased. It is getting the best that Europe and the United States can supply. During the past two or three years Japan has doubled its wages,

For years Japan has been on a silver basis. The politicians of the silver-mining camps have pointed to the progress of Japan as a result of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. When Japan accepted the Chinese war indemnity in silver these silver statesmen told us that the statesmen of China knew what they were about. A few months ago, however, the statesmen of Japan permitted it to be known that they were investigating the money question with a view of getting in touch with the civilized nations of the world. Later there came a report that the Japanese government had decided to adopt the gold standard. Now comes the intelligence that it has adopted a coinage ratio, not of 16 to 1, but of 32 1-3 to 1. That is, the Japanese are genuine bimetallists in that they have made the coinage ratio of that government the market value of the two metals, or nearly thatthe advantage being a little in favor of

This means that this newly awakened people in the East have made all the progress they are able while hampered with a silver basis. To be longer bound to a silver-money standard while doing business in the markets of the world is to play a secondary part and to keep company with China, India and Mexico. Japan does not propose to occupy a secondary position, so it practically adopts the money standard of the civilized and potential nations. Effete China, dead to the progress of the age, will continue to cling to a silver standard, the standard of poverty-stricken people. The politicians of the silver-mining camps are keeping Mr. Bryan in the field preaching a coinage ratio of 16 to 1, knowing that its adoption would take us out of the ranks of first-class nations and place us with China and India.

The opinion prevails among those who have from year to year examined the ex-State that if the appropriations were largely increased, or even doubled, those in charge of them would feel called upon to them has ever had an opportunity, this opinion can only be a suspicion. Still, because this feeling exists, those who prepare appropriation bills are often parsimonious. There are some reasons why they should be, because they find in the reports of expenditure of prisons and the hospitals figures which cause a suspicion that the management is not such as would be regarded as economical in private business, For instance, during the last fiscal year the maintenance of the insane hospitals cost \$516,496. Of this amount \$149,560 was for subsistence and \$14,588 for clothingtotal, \$164,148. Salaries and wages amounted to \$186,838; office, domestic and out-door departments cost \$126,826, and repairs \$38,-682-total, \$352,346. In these last aggregates, more than twice as much as the cost of subsistence and clothing, is there not a field for business-like economy? When the pressure is so fierce for the employment of friends, is it not probable that more is paid than is necessary, or would be paid if a corporation were running the business? The same, or nearly the same preponderance for administration and employes is found in most the other institu-Now, if those in charge of these institutions would see if they cannot reduce these great items of expenditure and actually report a few dollars of surplus to turn back into the treasury, they would find, when they met the ways and means committee and the Legislature, a very different feeling.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Proper Person. The Subordinate-Here is a letter from a young woman wanting us to give some of the legends about the origin of the fan. The Chief-Turn it over to the baseball

View of an Expert.

"Guess Grover will do nothing but fish, now," said the private citizen. "I think not," remarked the public official. "You see, he won't have as much

Effect of Familiarity.

"Breeves is pretty familiar with the law, am told." "Wonderfully so. I guess that is why he manages to get himself fined for contempt

Forced to Harsh Measures.

"No," said Officer McGobb to the gentleman with a pull, "Oi knew um for a frind av yours, an' little did Oi want to take um in. But fwin he ups an' sayd befoor th' crowd that he was not afraid of th' biggist polisman that iver snored, fwat was there

Mr. Hardy's novel "Tess of the d'Urberits first presentation to-night in a New York theater, with Minnie Maddern Fiske in the title role. Most readers of this forceful but somber tale will probably be inclined to doubt its success as a play, and will look with interest for reports of its reception. With the exception of a brief passage in the opening chapters the book is entirely wanting in the element of comedy. It is tragedy unrelieved save by bucolic scenes of an unpleasant sort and beautiful descriptions of country that can hardly be available or effective in a stage adaptation. Even the sentimental episodes have the background of tragedy and do not lift the sense of oppression, the vague fear of an adverse fate, of which the lovers themselves seem conscious. Mr. Hardy made a dramatization of the story himself, but was dissatisfied with the results. The version to be produced is by Lorimer Stoddard, an experienced dramatist, and he is said to have kept in sympathy with the atmosphere of the narrative and to have evolved a series of striking theatrical episodes and situations. Mr. Hardy is said to take much interest in the production and | yard and takes a French roll every mornstereotyped pulpit utterances on the diana, who have been taxed year after year to have written to Mrs. Fiske asking her ing before breakfast.

to give Tess an air of natural refinement and to show her as better educated than her peasant companions. Mrs. Fiske is undoubtedly equal to the role, but it remains

Probably no outgoing President ever received such a high compliment as the one accorded Mr. Cleveland yesterday. It came in the shape of a call by nineteen of the newspaper correspondents, who not only paid their respects, but chatted with the President in an informal manner for a full half hour .- Washington Post.

herself and author will win the public.

The Washington Post announces that of the army and navy officers who have received the thanks of Congress for distinguished services only three are left. As

fatal as that? INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

No one doubts the capability of men whom Governor Mount will appoint as members of the boards of control of the benevolent institutions of the State. The people are not afraid to trust to his judgment in the matter of appointments .- Seymour Repub-

Governor Mount is one of the most com-

mon-sense Governors ever elected to a seat in Indiana. He believes in investigating the wants of the people and has invited the Indiana newspaper men to keep him informed as to the best legislation for the people. He is O. K., and some day may become President.-Knightstown Banner. Governor Mount has a veto pen and he knows how to use it. When there is legislation of a character not to the best interest of the general public, he vetoes it and that is the end of it. Before signing or re-

He is a Governor that is a Governor .- Tipton Advocate. It is said that Governor Mount will permit the police bill to become a law without his signature. The bill was never favored by the Governor, and but for the fact that it was a caucus measure, he would Governor in not signing the bill will be up-

it and gets the opinion of the public first.

held by a great majority of the best Re-publicans of the State.—Muncie News. The bill to amend the unjust and ungainly special verdict law now before the Indiana Legislature provides that the court shall determine whether answers to interand also shall remove from the interrogatories all redundancies and confusing repetitions. It is these confounding redundancies and confusing repetitions that have made the life of the average juror so miserable in Indiana during the past two years. Remove them and the special verdict law will

be all right.-Muncie News. Governor Mount has requested the publishers of Indiana papers to send him marked copies containing comments best way to ascertain the real views of the people. He is right. In nine cases out of ten the comments of the press not only reflect the matured thought of the best citizens, but they also indicate the right thing to do. It is to the interest of all papers to champion the cause of the masses against the classes and this they almost invariably do.-Hancock Democrat

Earnestly as the Review desires that Elk-

the Jay county bill on the grounds he urges. Indeed, his recommendation for a commission to recommend reform in the judiciary ought to be adopted, and the next Legislature allowed to consider some practical plan for reducing the expenses of that branch of State affairs. Governor Mount is in earnest in his efforts to reduce the expenses of the State government as far as consistent with real economy and he should be seconded by all good Republicans.-Elkhart Review. It is not clear that in inviting the counsel of the newspapers of the State Gov. most reliable sources. If the papers reciprocate this marked compliment of the Governor to them, as we believe they will, it should follow that their criticisms of legisation would take on a more dignified and impartial tone, descending neither to the vapid compliment of representatives of the party the paper represents, nor the senseess abuse of the party of the opposition. If Governor Mount's deference to the press exalts him in our esteem it should stimulate the press to be more worthy of that deference.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

Governor Mount sent a man on his own account to investigate the Prison North to make a verbal report. He seems to have come to the belief that the senatorial junket had a little too much banquet to be really and absolutely accurate.-Valparaiso Star. Governor Mount is a brick.-Laporte

The Governor is exercising unusual care visiting him to explain matters, he may be making inquiries by letter and otherwise of friends he knows in the several localities as to the exact facts in the matters involved. Those who visit him in regard to judicial matters find he has before him data howing the number of cases and the amount of business in the courts of the countles they want new judges in, and is as well posted as they are.-Lagrange

Governor Mount's administration as Governor of the State is auspiciously begun. He has started out to do his duty as he understands it, without offensive regard for partisan considerations. It may as well be accepted at the outset that Mr. Mount does not intend to sacrifice the public interest not go down in history as a partisan Gov- one foot to eighteen inches long, a short ernor. There is every reason to believe he will quit the gubernatorial chair enjoying the confidence and respect of all parties, for he unites with the right kind of an ambition a practical intelligence that is not likely to go far wrong. Thus far Mr. Mount's vetoes are calculated to command the approval of fair-minded men. He has the sympathy of the people and the sanction of justice in his stand against the needless multiplication of courts and the consequent wrongful augmenting of the burdens of the taxpaying public. In his veto messages on this subject the Governor has set forth the reason for his action with such clearness and with so ample a citation of fact as to leave little doubt of the correctness of his position.-Terre Haute Ex-

If This Were Faith.

God, if this were enough, That I see things bare to the buff. And up to the buttocks in mire; That I ask nor hope nor hire, Nut in the husk, Nor dawn beyond the dusk, Nor life beyond death: God, if this were faith?

Having felt Thy wind in my face Spit sorrow and disgrace, Having seen Thine evil doom In Golgotha and Khartum. And the brutes, the work of Thine hands, Fill with injustice lands And stain with blood he sea: If still in my veins the gice the black night and the sun

The iniquitious lists I still accept With joy, and joy to endure and be withstood, And still to battle and perish for a dream God, if that were enough?

If to feel, in the ink of the slough, And the sink of the mire, Veins of glory and fire Run through and transpierce and transpire And a secret purpose of glory in every part; And the answering glory of battle fill my heart; Fo thrill with the joy To go on forever and fail and go on again And be mauled to the earth and arise And contend for the shade of a word an thing not seen with the eyes: With the half of a broken hope for a pillow That somehow the right is the right And the smooth shall bloom from the rough Lord, if that were enough'

Unpopular Move.

The Oklahoma Senate rose as one man

and killed the bill which made it a mis-

demeanor to distribute liquor and cigars on

election day. The man who introduced it

Kansas City Journal.

double-barrel shotgun.

escaped mob violence by declaring that he did so by request, but he will live forever as a marked man

-Robert Louis Stevenson.

Hint to Governor Mount. Governor Mount, of Indiana, is breaking down under the continuous importunities of officeseekers. Governor Mount should borrow Major McKinley's physician or buy a

Information. Washington Post.

A BLOODY BORDERLAND

to be seen whether the combined talent of FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTURIES IT HAS NOT SEEN A YEAR OF PEACE.

> The Feuds of Greeks and Albanians-Races of People Who Fight Merely Because They Love Strife.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The dispute between Greece and Turkey,

which now threatens to become an issue of world-wide importance, has had the effect of calling attention more than usual to the borderland between the two powers, a region which possesses present interest from the fact that it may at any time become the seat of war. For over seventy years the frontier of Greece has been a source of annoyance not only to the inhabitants of the peninsula, but also to the Turkish empire. Ever since 1829, when the nationality of Greece was recognized by the Ottoman government, the attempts to adjust and readjust the frontier have been almost incessant, and there has hardly been a year in which hostile rencontres did not take place between the Turks and the Greeks on the disputed territory. After the Turko-Russian war of 1876 and 1877 the Greeks expected a very considerable accession of territory. Believing that the dismemberment of Turkey had come, the Greeks laid claim to all the peninsula of which their fusing to sign a bill he fully investigates little country forms the tip, and, on the principle of claiming a great deal in order that they might appear gracefully to concede something, they clamored for the whole of Albania as far as the southern frontier of Montenegro, the whole of Thessaly, the Turkish Province of Prisrend and Roumelia as far as the River Maprobably have vetoed it. This action of the ritza. Had they obtained all they wished Greece would have risen to the position of the leading state in that quarter of the world, overshadowing Servia and Bulgaria, and rivaling, if not exceeding, Roumania both in territory and in population. The frontier disputes, for the hostilities which Congress of Berlin refused to give the have gone steadily on among the people of rogatories conflict with the general verdict. Greeks all they asked for, and for a time this region from the earliest times, while there was considerable doubt as to whether | constituting a condition of anarchy, do not they would get any, but their persistence was such that before the congress was ended Greece and Turkey were on the point of war, and the congress was practically forced, in the interest of peace, to secure some concession from Turkey. With much discontent the Greeks finally accepted a of antiquity. To the north is the range of territory not the tithe in extent of that which they had claimed, and the Greek frontier was moved north, in an irregular line, from twenty-five to fifty miles, On the west of the peninsula the advance of the Greek flag had little significance, on account of the character of the country, there being no definite natural line to delimit the two countries, but on the eastern shore the Greek acquisition was valuable since it secured for Greece more than half of the fertile plains of Thessaly. months Turkey refused to give up this territory, and the Greeks stoutly asserted their claim to the whole, but finally the River Salambria, the ancient Peneus, was made hart be set off as a separate judicial circuit | the dividing line, leaving Larissa and the

it would sustain Governor Mount's veto of | richer portion of Thessaly on the Greek THE DISPUTED TERRITORY. The remainder of the peninsula from Salonica to the south may thus be said to be disputed territory, for the Greeks are still claiming it and are determined if possible to get it. It comprises not only Albania, but the remainder of Thessaly and a large part of the rich Turkish valleyet of Salonof the most important centers of population and civilization in Europe, this region is as little known to most travelers as though it were situated in the heart of Africa. Alural features to the mountainous districts of Montenegro and the Herzegovina, and the population is descended from the same race as now inhabits those secluded mountain regions. The boundaries of Albania are exceedingly ill-defined, save on the west and north. the Adriatic line of the ing the boundary the and Montenegro that latter. To the east there is practically no boundary, for the Turks themselves cannot, or at least do not, determine where Prisrend ends and Albania begins, and on the south the border line is in constant dispute between the Albanians and the Greeks. The country is a mass of rugged mountains, with here and there a fertile valley or bit of level plain, and on the coast precip-

itous mountains alternate with low, marshy flats. There is much land in Albania and Prisrend capable of cultivation, but little is cultivated, for the tastes of the people lo not incline toward agriculture. Thessay, being mostly level, furnishes much better opportunities to the agriculturist, and in this province and Salonica there is much attention given to farming. In the southern portions, both of Albania and Thessalv the climate is such that the olive tree, the vine and many subtropical plants flourish and produce abundantly, good wine is made and great quantities of olive oil are

whether inhabitants of valleys or mountains, do not materially differ from each other, and a native of Thessaly is not especially, either in appearance, in language or in any other way, distinguished Albanians do not differ materially from those seen every day in Greece, being a sort of combination of manly attire with the short skirts of a ballet dancer. Tight-fitting breeches, with leggings and shoes, a white tunic reaching to the knees, fastened at the waist by a belt full of pistols from embroidered jacket and a sort of fez or visorless cap form a costume sufficiently picturesque to satisfy the aesthetic tastes of any theater goer. It is precisely the costume seen every day on the streets of Athens or anywhere in the peninsula of

The dispatches have recently stated that omething very alarming has happened in Albania, for both Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the frontier. The announcement need not, of itself, cause any special excitement, for there is always something very alarming happening in Albania. The men of Albania are all soldiers. and when they deign to engage in an industrial occupation it is only as a relief from the fatigues of military life. For 3000 years the Albanians are known to have been soldiers and nothing but soldiers. Albania furnished some of the best troops army which marched with Alexander the Great to conquer the Persian Empire. The Dalmatian legions, which were really Albanian, were among the most valiant in the Roman armies; Albania was the last district overrun by the Turkish cavalry, and, although the Albanians are under allegiance to the Sultan, their obedience has been in name only, and they obey the Sultan's firmans only so far as coincides with their own judgment. Three hundred years ago they were all Chrisians, but after the death of their last great native prince they adopted a mixture of Mohammedanism, Christianity and paganism, which they now practice, as They are not all Mohammedans; indeed, it is probable that not more than one-third of their number are Moslems even in name. In the north there are many Roman Catholics; in the south, along the Greek frontiers, Greek Catholicity predominates; but, whatever their religion may be, it does not prevent them from quarreling and fighting. and war in Albania is a steady occupation. There has never been a time when Albania was in perfect peace. The people resisted the invasion of the Greek generals of Philip: the legions of the Mistress of the World made little impression upon their mountains; they fought the lower empire; they fought the Venetians and the Genoese; they fought the Turks, and, when not engaged in fighting an outsider, they quarreled and fought with each other. The Greek Christians among them are at daggers' points with the Roman Christians and these are perpetually quarreling with the Moslems, so that from time immemorial Albania has been in a constant stew: the whole country is virtually, and always has been, in a state of anarchy. NEVER-ENDING FEUDS.

The population is divided into clans somewhat similar to those which formerly existed in Scotland, and between these clans never-ending feud goes on. It may have started three or four hundred years ago by a member of one clan, accidentally or designedly, killing a member of another. Of course, the death must be avenged, so a new murder was committed, and in retribution a third and a fourth, and thus the to another, like those of Corsica. Even in the towns there is little pretense of government, for a village of three or four hundred population will be divided into two hostile camps, the members of which go us that Jack Gowdy goes out in his back | armed to the teeth, ready to shoot or stab | at a moment's notice, and without the slightest preliminary a fight may break acting under oath to support the Constitu- contin

out involving all the male citizens. The religious differences existing among the population are the excuse, rather than the cause, of these feuds. They existed when the people of the country all professed the same religion, for the Albanian is a natural fighter and never better pleased than when engaged in a row with somebody about something, it matters not what. With one of the finest climates in the world, agriculture is neglected; sheep farming, herdng, fighting and robbery form the leading industries of the people. The military q alities of these mountaineers, however, render them extremely valuable as soldiers, and, although no surrounding nation has been able to conquer and hold the country. it has yielded allegiance, on condition that its men be employed as mercenary troops. Like the old-time Swiss and the Basques and the Tyroleans, they are willing to fight against anybody and for anybody so long as they are paid for their trouble, and the best material in the Turkish army is drawn from the debated region in Albania and Thessaly. The Turks found it impossible to govern the country, and long ago ceased to make any pretense of doing so, and con-

sider it simply as a means of reservoir whence may be drawn recruits and mercenaries for the army. The mountain Greeks, in the north of the peninsula, do not differ in character from the Albanians, and the result is that life along the frontier is a lively sort of existence. There is never any monotony along the border line; one day the Greeks organize a raiding party, go over into Albania, steal a herd of cattle or a drove of sheep, after killing the keepers, and scurry back into Greece with their plunder. Of course, the news spreads in the district which has received the attentions of the marauders, the Albanians hold a meeting, decide that the proceedings of the Greeks were out of order, and should meet with prompt reprisals, and at once form themselves into a committee for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the thieves and murderers. By this time the latter are beyond their reach, the cattle and sheep have already been sold in the market place of Athens, but any cattle or sheep or Greeks will answer the Albanian purpose just as well, so, a few days after the original raid, the Albanians cross the frontier, ravage the Greek farms, steal cattle or sheep, kill a few more men than had been lost in the Greek foray, and return well satisfied with their exploit. Then it is the Greek turn to meet and resolve, and thus the plundering and stealing and murdering goes on uninterruptedly, year after year, and one might say century after century, for this is the sort of life that seems to satisfy both Greek and Albanian aspirations for enter- T. U., and a home was opened on Hillside tainment

TOWNS CUT LITTLE FIGURE The frontier towns cut little figure in the amount to a state of actual war, and Larissa and Janina are kept in order by strong Olympus, the Mount Olympus of Homer the seat of Jupiter, the court of the gods. A few miles east of Larissa is the Vale of Tempe, a beautiful defile between the range of Olympus and Ossa, which is forever associated in classical recollection with Pelion. which lies a little further to the south. The Albania of the present day was the Epirus of the ancients; Thessaly was their Thessalia; the villayet of Salonica was the Macedon of Philip and Alexander. Larrissa is a town of from 13,000 to 15,000 population, which has not yet recovered from the blighting curse of Turkish rule. Panina, although the capital of Albania, is, in point of fact, a frontier town, situated fifty miles nland from the Adriatic on a lake three by twelve miles in extent. Like Larissa, Salonica and Pharsalia - the Pharsalia where Caesar overcame Pompey-Janina was once far more important than it is now, and during the latter empire it was the ecclesiastical headquarters for this part of Europe. The buildings of twenty monasteries, some quite ruined, others used as barracks, warehouses and storehouses, are still to be seen, and the not least interesting spectacle is the great castle or fortress of Ali Pasha, which, when this able man governed Albania, was the political and

nilitary center of the country. When the inevitable advance of Greece to the north finally comes. Salonica will be just as much of a border town as Larissa is to-day. The Thessalonica of ancient times, it has, since the completion of the railroad from the Aegean Sea through Turkey and Servia to Vienna, resumed some thing of its former importance, and its population, probably the worst mixed to be found in any part of the East, has increased in thirty years from less than 100,000 to at least 125,000. The city is handsomely built on a slope, rising gently from the sea, and with its houses, which are mostly whitewashed, thus, from a distance, resembling the purest marble, its groves of olive trees and palms, it presents an imposing spectacle. Much better built than most Turkish cities, its streets have, during the last thirty years, been widened, sewers have been constructed, and the well-paved avenues are regularly cleaned and effectively drained. Its mosques were, for the most part, formerly churches, the leading Mohammedan place of worship in the town being a reduced model of the great church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Everywhere are seen examples of early Christian art, mosaics, statuary, ornamentation in the latter Byzantine fashion, which rival, both in the value of their materials and the elegance of their design, the best specimens o be observed in the city of the Sultan. The entire region of Salonica is as rich in historic associations as any part of Greece for the cities of this villayet were founded

by Philip and Alexander. The Greek efforts to rectify their frontier may not be immediately successful, for the peace of Europe must not be disturbed even by the Greek desire to include within their territory the famous Olympus and the dominions of their greatest conqueror, but that when the final division of the Sick Man's estate comes to be made, the Greek territory will be extended so as to comprise the whole of the peninsula, the plains of Macedonia, and the mountains of Albania, perhaps, even to the frontier of Servia, is matter of little doubt.

Wants \$50,000 for the State Fair. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in yesterday's Journal a statement

that the State Board of Agriculture got a black eye in the Senate through a majority report favoring Senator Hogate's bill proposing a reduction of the appropriation for the State fair. It ought to be \$50,000 instead of \$10,000. Then the gates could be thrown open to the world and the people from all countries and from all States invited to spend a week and see the fine stock, the fine machinery and fine implements, the resources of the State in timbers and building materials. The state and county fairs have done more to develop the resources of the State than any one thing. The Constitution of the State makes it obligatory upon the Legislature to encourage agriculture as appropriated the side shows and gambling dens could be shut out and, after the running expenses of the fair had been paid, the bring out the best horses, the best cattle, the best sheep and best hogs. By an interchange of stock our stock of all kinds has been improved until no State in the Union excels ours. Mechanics meet and get ideas from each other, until we have as fine machinery and as fine implements as are far as they feel the need of religion as all. | manufctured in the world, and thus the wealth of the State is increased more than ten dollars to one that is appropriated. If the appropriations are discontinued state board cannot give sufficient premiums to bring out the best stock. At the county fairs one man takes the premium on horses, another on cattle, and so on: then, if sufficient premiums are offered will take them to thus we have and It necesitates no small expense for a man to take his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs fifty or a hundred miles, and take care of them a week or two; hence the state board has made every effort to give sufficient premiums to bring out the best, and when they have a little bad weather they fall behind. The farmers pay more than half of all the tax in the State, and are invited to stand back, while others appropriate and use the money. If all the lawyers in the State were penned up in one county, they would not be enough to send one representative, or half a senator, yet they rule, and make fun of us because we want a little appropriation from what we have paid. They take more than \$500,000 to pay judges and attorneys at exorbitant salaries-men who do not work half the time. If they were to hire men to work for them, and they put n no more time than they do, they would turn them off the first week. Take away the appropriations and let our fairs go down and you kill the goose that lays the golden egg. I write this not because I have a personal interest in the fair; no man owns a single dollar in state fair stock. I have never had anything to do with the management of it, but I can see where the money comes from and where it goes. We farmers are not clamoring for place or power; if we were and were united, we could ask some others to step down and out. The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers who are benefited by the state fair pay three-fourths of all the taxes, cast three-fourths of all the votes, and get less in return than any other class. If they were properly represented they would have three-fourths of the

members of both houses. The man who is

tion of the United States, and the Constitu tion of the State of Indiana, and to faithfully perform his duty as senator or representative, ought to look at Section 182 of the Revised Statutes of 1831; if he should do so he would not be making sport of the men who are giving the best efforts of their lives to make the State first in agriculture, first in education, and first in all that is calculated to elevate to the highest point in the sisterhood of States. I hope our Legislature will not go backward: Rushville, Ind., Feb. 27. A FARMER.

THE RESCUE HOME.

Mrs. Potter's Explanation of a Confusing State of Affairs.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A few days ago a lady said to me: "I would like to hear about your work at the Rescue Home. I was in a meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church, and saw you had a good deal of money subscribed for it. I did not know before that you had changed the name." I told her we had never changed the name and received no money at that meeting for our work. "That is strange," she said; "I subscribed for it myself." (I had seen by the papers she had subscribed \$50.) I told her the money taken there was for a home in connection with the South-street Mission, on the South Side. "I never knew there was another rescue home, and the money I subscribed was for the home where Miss Smock is," the lady said. This is by no means the first case of the kind. Cores of people have said the few people have turned over the money to the Door of Hope Rescue Home when they found out that they had labored under a mistake.

There seems to be a necessity to try to nat has puzzled so many erence to the rescue work in Indian s. The confusion has been caused by the fact that the Rescue Home and Mission was for a time under the same fund for the support of both. The home was the idea first taken up by the W. C. avenue, but after a month's trial it proved a failure, and was closed. Then, after some difficulty in finding a suitable place, No. 57 East South street was secured-that is, the building was engaged, but the upper rooms were occupied, and it was three contribution of the contri The storeroom below was vacant, however, and, as the whole building was rented, it was thought best to use the lower part for gospel meetings, and so the mission was opened on the 15th of October, 1893. In January, 1894, the upper part of the building was obtained and the home was opened After a few months the home became so crowded that the lower room in the adjoining bullding was rented for gospel meet-

ings, and all of 57 East South street was used for the Rescue Home. When the W. C. T. U., at a business meeting, decided by a vote to give up the work, and it was assumed by one person, it was removed to \$4 North Alabama street in April, 1895, where it has since been carried on. The mission, separate and distinct, remained at 57 East South street. At the meeting when the W. C. T. U. relinguished all responsibility for the work and it was assumed by one person, a motion was made and carried that all property owned and used for the home on South street be given Mrs. Potter for the use of the rescue work and that all money subscribed for the Rescue Home and Mission should be divided-one-third to support the mission and two-thirds to support the home. Whatever may have been subscribed for the home and mission after the separation by people who supposed they were supported from a common fund the home never received one dollar, with the exception of that received from those mentioned who found out their mistake and voluntarily gave it to the home. Finding that so many failed to understand that the home and mission were entirely separate works, and it seeming necessary to incorporate the home, the articles of incorporation were filed under the name of the Door of Hope Rescue Home, though there has been otherwise no

change. At the mass meeting held at the Tabernacle Church over a year ago there was no explanation made that another and simllar work to the Door of Hope had been started, and, as the same names appeared as were in the work before the home and mission separated, and as the rescue work had become so well known, many of the citizens subscribed liberally for its support. Again, at the series of meetings held at some of the churches of the city by agents of the Florence Crittenden homes no explanation was made that they were soliciting money to support a work identical with the Rescue Home, which had been doing a larger work in Indianapolis than almost any similar institution in the country; and so again, as many have said, they supposed it was the original work only taking another name.

We have no criticisms to make on the acts of those who, after giving up the home on South street, and after it had been successfully carried on at 84 North Alabama street for nearly three years, and had during this time provided for hundreds of girls and had gained the confidence of the people of the city and State and become an assured success, starting another home without conferring with the board of trustees or managers of the Door of Hope, or giving an explanation to the public, or stating why another place of this kind was needed, so people would understand what they were supporting. Many have said: 'This is not right; the people do not understand this; it ought to be explained." we have hoped it might work itself clear in their minds without any public statement of these facts. We have also been deterred from making any explanation through the papers, feeling that a work of this kind should be carried on in the meekist, sweetest, purest Christian spirit, and that it ought not to appear to savor of competition or antagonism.

minds of any, but to fairly, and, as we believe, honestly and justly present things as they are, that people may think and act as they choose. FRANCES A. POTTER.

Indianapolis, March 1. More Survivors of '51.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Your informant is mistaken when he says that Hon. Horace P. Biddle, Hon. William S. Holman and A. B. Conduitt are the only surviving members of the constitutional convention of 1851. To my certain knowledge Dr. William Bracken, who represented Rush county in that body, is still living and though far advanced in years, is practicing medicine at Greensburg, where he now resides. He is perhaps the oldest practicing physician in the State, having practiced continuously for more than sixty E. H. M. BERRY. Rushville, Ind., March 1.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The constitutional convention of 1850-51 honored me by electing me as one of its officers-that of printer. Since the death of Hon, William H. English I believe I am now the only surviving officer of the convention. In addition to the names of surviving members published recently in the Journal I wish to add that of Hon. John Mathes, who represented Harrison county, and who still lives at Corydon. I learn from a recent number of the Corydon Democrat that he was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, June 31, 1819. His parents came to Harrison county in 1814. His career has been an eventful one, he having been an active participator in some of the important events connected with the history of Indiana. Besides serving in the constitutional convention he served two terms in the State Senate, 1855 and 1857. Throughout the civil war he was a Union Democrat. twice married, has four children living, twenty-eight grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren. He is still a hearty and vigorous man, and with the exception of his eyesight, which is impaired, has full possession of his faculties AUSTIN H. BROWN. Indianapolis, March 1.

After Inauguration.

March Century After the fatigue of reviewing the vast procession that followed him "home," and of leading the promenade at the inauguration ball, the President is left alone in his glory, the first manifestation of which is a stack of boxes reaching half-way to the ceiling, filled with applications for office, Now he is President indeed. Those preliminary boxes, nearly every caller, letters by the thousand, and large willow trunks full of papers delivered with regularity from the departments, remind him that the United States expects every President to do his duty by the party which elected him. With a large experience of this sort of thing, extending over a longer series of years than ever before fell to the lot of on American executive, Mr. Cleveland began his second term with months of labor, broken each day in the small hours of the morning. By this effort the path of executive duty was merely opened, and the harassment of officeseekers slightly abated; but the gain to the President was, as a rule, a matter of minutes at meal time, and a half hour with his family after dinner with a return to his desk between 9 and 1 in the forenoon, while the midnight toll